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THE
KEYSTONE
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IDA MARSHALL LINING,
Editor.

MARY B. POPPENHEIM,
Associate Editor.

NO. 1. JUNE 1899.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED
TO WOMAN'S WORK.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

List of Officers.

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Vice-President, Mrs. J. Sumpter Means, Spartanburg, S. C.
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Mrs. John G. Brice, Chester.

The Second Annual Convention of the South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs will be held at Chester, S. C., on June 13-16, by invitation of the "Up to Date" Club of Chester.

Official Program for Convention.

Tuesday, June 13.

10 A. M., at the Opera House, Meeting State Executive Committee.

9-12 P. M. Reception at Residence of Mrs. S. M. Jones.

Wednesday, June 14th.

9 A. M., Meeting Committee on Credentials.

9.30 A. M., at Opera House - Invocation, Mrs. J. L. Glenn.
Address of Welcome for the State, Gov. M. B. McSweeney.

Address of Welcome for the City, Mayor W. H. Hardin.
Address of Welcome for Local Club Women, Mrs. Paul Hemphill.

Response, Mrs. M. W. Coleman, President S. C. F. W. C.
Federation Poem, Mrs. A. G. Price.

Report Committee on Credentials.

Report of Auditor.

Three Minute Report of Clubs.

RECESS.

4 P. M. - Music, under direction of the Derthick Club.
Education Committee, Address by Chairman, Mrs. Adams.
Question for Discussion, Should Women Serve on School Board?

Miss McCullough, (Walhalla), Miss McFadden, (Chester).
Plan for Future Work, Miss Herrell.

Address, Individual Responsibility, Mrs. Gridley.

6.30 P. M., Drive around the City.

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Reception given by Commercial and Manufacturers' Club,
at the Club rooms on Main street.

8.30 P. M., Music.

Address by Mrs. J. K. Otley, of Atlanta, Ga.

Address by Miss Louisa B. Poppenheim of Charleston, S. C.

Address by Col. Jas. T. Bacon of Edgefield.

Thursday, June 15th.

9 A. M., at the Opera House, Music.

Election of Officers.

Five Minutes Report of Standing Committees.

Paper, Village Improvement, Mrs. Hines.

Address, Mrs. E. G. McCall of Atlanta.

Address, Free Kindergarten, Mrs. I. M. Lining, of
Charleston.

Greetings from Sister Associations.

New Business.

RECESS.

4 P. M., Music.

Library Work Address by Chairman, Mrs. J. L. Blake.

Address, Miss Tompkins, "Relation of Library to the
State."

Address, Miss Eugene Heard, Library Extension through
Travelling Libraries.

Discussion, Mrs. Gilliam, Mrs. White.

Installation of Officers.

9 P. M., Banquet at Gresham's.

Club Column.

Manager, Miss Louisa B. Poppenheim.

This department will be continued monthly.

Charleston.

The Century Club.—The Century Club was organized in January, 1895. It is a Club limited to thirty-five members who are elected in by secret ballot. The meetings of the Club are held every other Monday afternoon at the residence of some member by special invitation. The library work of the past year has been devoted to the study of Spain, with the exception of two meetings that were spent in the interest of Current Topics.

The Club has had the pleasure of a talk from Mr. Edward Bok, Editor of the Ladies Home Journal, and a talk from Mrs. M. W. Coleman, President of the S. C. Federation of Women's Clubs. The Century Club was the first club to respond to the call from the "Once a Week" Club of Seneca, S. C., to form a State Federation of Women's Clubs in South Carolina; and at the Convention held in Seneca in June '98, was the only Club south of Columbia represented.

In the interest of the State work—library extension—this Club has contributed enough books to make one library, fifty volumes.

The delegates to the second Convention of the Federation, to be held in Chester, S. C., from June 13th to June 16th, are Miss Louisa B. Poppenheim and Miss Louie Wagener.

The Annual Meeting of the Club was held on May 15th, when the following officers were elected:

President, Miss Louisa B. Poppenheim; Vice-President, Miss Mary J. Buist; Recording Secretary, Miss Louie Wagener; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Prentiss; Treasurer, Mrs. Felix Prendergrast.

The Psychology Club was organized in January, 1899; the number of members is not limited; the object of the club is to draw teachers and those interested in educational progress together for the purpose of making a special study of Psychology, both in theory and practice; and also for the discussion of the leading questions in the educational world. The club was organized by Mrs. Ida M. Lining, in January, 1899, and numbers 30 active members, and 2 honorary; the last mentioned being gentlemen, and not eligible as regular members.

The officers of the Club are as follows:

Mrs. Ida Marshall Lining, President.

Miss Georgie Gready, Vice-President.

Miss Charlotte Ford, Corresponding Secretary.

Miss Anna Bell Williams, Recording Secretary.

Spartanburg.

The Library Association.—The Library Association of Spartanburg has studied this year Nineteenth Century Great Britain.

We have had four lectures. One from Rev. B. F. Wilson, President of Converse College, on "Christmas Customs in Merrie England." One from Prof. D. A. DuPré, of Wofford College, on the "English Scientists of the Nineteenth Century." One from Prof. H. N. Synder, on the "Great Literary Preachers," and Dr. Woodward, President of the South Carolin University, on "Timrod." The first three lectures we had in our Club room, and invited our sister Clubs. The last by Dr. Woodward, we had in a large room, and invited the public generally. We have a good hope of a lecture from Dr. Robert Sharp of Tulane University, Ga., on "Anglo Saxon Customs." Possibly too a talk from Jas. H. Kirkland, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University.

The Association individually feel that these lectures are valuable adjuncts to our studies. In sharing them with others we believe we enlarge our sphere. The special work of the Library Association in the fifteen years of its existence, has been the fostering of the Kennedy Free Library.

The Memminger School Alumnae Association.

This Association was organized in October, 1891, as the result of the happy thought of Mr. Henry P. Archer, Supt., City Public Schools, to whom it had occurred that the fitting compliment of the Memminger School would be an Alumnae Association. He communicated his idea to the Class of '91 who readily undertook its accomplishment. Its object is two-fold: viz., Union and Progress. It aims to preserve the ties of friendship formed during school life, and to encourage self-culture. Monthly meetings are held, the session being divided between business and intellectual pleasure. Original papers are read, and dramatic, literary, and musical selections rendered. A special line of study is mapped out at the beginning of each year, and faithfully followed in the programmes. This general work is supplemented by earnest and varied class-work in the Literary, Musical, Dramatic, and Teachers' Clubs, all of which, as well as the Association proper, have been constantly favored by outside talent which has always responded willingly to invitations from this body of earnest women. The growth of this Association in the eight years of its history, has been remarkable. The Roll of active members having more than doubled itself, exclusive of

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 9.]

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Editorial.

The Keystone extends greetings upon this, its birthday, to its sister journals throughout the land. We ask for the young child the co-operation and good will of those of larger growth, to assist us in its development and advancement, and believe we will receive it. The field of journalism is ever extending its limits; the workers are many, but there is always room for more; the "esprit de corps" between journalists becomes more marked as the world grows older and better. There are so many points of contact in the work, and so many human interests common to all, we are moving forward together with a definite purpose, for the advancement and uplifting of the race.

The Keystone has for its central thought Woman's Work. From the mountains to the seaboard the women of South Carolina are banding themselves together in clubs and associations, until to-day there enrolled upon the membership books of the Federation of Women's Clubs upwards of one thousand names, representing the flower and culture of our State. The day has come when there is need for an organ, through which women can freely express themselves; through which they can send the message, which is to help the world on to larger and better things, or through which to make an appeal to wider sympathies and interests, and into which can be gathered everything within the recognized scope of woman's work to-day.

It was for this purpose that the Keystone came into the journalistic world; it would bind together over the avenues of woman's work, a solid arch of combined effort, upon the Keystone of which shall be engraved the motto, "Unity of Cause. To every club, therefore, and to every individual woman, in whatever line of work engaged, the Keystone throws open its door; enter, and give free expression to your thoughts. The Keystone does not mean to be aggressive, excepting where the word is synonymous with progress.

The KEYSTONE stands now and always for the higher education of women. Nothing less will place us in line with professional journalism of authority.

The policy of the Keystone is non-political and non-sectarian. We will not support any party, nor favor any particular creed, but our columns will be open for the discussion of any of the great movements of the day, and especially upon such points as affect the prosperity and progress of women.

Although the "Keystone" claims Charleston as its birthplace and Charleston women as its projectors, still it has for its "fairy god-mother" a woman from the Piedmont. Her interest in its behalf is a fair potent that it will be a journal which will endeavor to represent "Typical South Carolina Womanhood."

The leaven is beginning to work in Charleston. We will have a Summer Chautauqua there, and we want the National Educational Association to meet there in 1900. Why not? Charleston has shown her ability to handle large conventions. The Confederate Reunion has established her reputation along that line. There was not a flaw in the arrangements for the entertainment of her guests.

By all means invite the N. E. A. When the Keystone cannot lead in effort to attain what is highest and best for our State, it will second the motion, or say "aye."

One way for women to secure what they desire in their work is to have faith in it, and in themselves. Let that musty saw about the "weaker vessel" sink into innocuous desuetude. Leaving out the episode of the apple, woman is responsible for many of the greatest movements in the world's history. It was a woman who first made a move toward securing a Summer Chautauqua for South Carolina.

The ideal woman's journal should be suggestive; we aim to make the Keystone a leader in the line of suggestion. To achieve the best results, we will place specialists in charge of the various departments, so that the best thought can be secured. Each and every woman who is working in some special line, can help us to realize our ideals, by sending in contributions to that department. If your work is not represented, write to the Editor and say so.

The Editors of the Keystone have long felt the need of a journal wherein the advanced thinkers among women could freely express their views. We are attempting, like Moses, to lift a pillar of light above the advancing hosts of bright, progressive women. Let each one strengthen and support our hands by giving us her sympathetic co-operation.

Many a woman sits to-day and wonders "what have I to live for now?" Her fondest dream has been dispelled, her dearest hope has been destroyed, her highest ambition brought low. The world has suddenly ceased to be for her and she stands helpless and appalled at the vast unknown sea of life before her with no guiding star of purpose to direct her course.

Woman soul, you are just about to awaken to the real meaning of life. Life to us all must mean service for others. The life you have lived in its service to those near and dear to you has really been a service for yourself.

You had lost your object in life you think but it has only been taken from you to give you a wider horizon. Adversity can never destroy the great foundation stones of womanhood; faith, patience, sympathy, and tenderness.

Give these to your fellow creatures; be a woman brave, strong and true to all mankind and forget the little personal loss for to-day in the great universal gain for eternity.

Hold out your loving sympathetic hands to all the sad and suffering ones around you, they are your kinsfolk, and your womanhood will heal many of the scars on the heart of the world. Know that, "All service ranks the same with God." With God, whose puppets, best and worst, we are; there is no last or first.

The South Carolina Society of the Colonial Dames.

This Society (one of those forming the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America) was organized in Charleston; the first woman's patriotic society in the State. In response to cards of invitation a meeting was held at 92 Tradd Street, on April 17th, 1893. Twenty-two ladies were present, and on April 24th the Society was organized, with a membership of forty. A charter from the State was obtained in November, 1893. Mrs. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney was unanimously elected President, with a Managing Board of twelve ladies.

The South Carolina Society was formally admitted to the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, in April, 1894, at the Biennial Council held in Washington. The State Societies of New York, Connecticut, North Carolina and Georgia were also admitted at the same time. The tie which exists between these Societies is the National Constitution, although each State Society makes its own Code as to the qualifications for membership, and the management of its own affairs.

Membership in any one State Society does not confer the right of entry to any other State Society. Applicants may not propose themselves, but await an invitation from some member, and this invitation, when endorsed by another member, constitutes a nomination to membership; provided, the candidate can substantiate her claims of descent by historical reference and genealogical data. Membership is then granted by right of lineage, but the Societies of Colonial Dames differ somewhat from those of the Daughters of the Revolution, inasmuch as the applicant cannot propose herself by right of ancestry, but is proposed on the invitation of some member. There is no more of personal favor manifested in this system than in any organization where a knowledge of the personal character, education and respectability of the applicant is essential towards maintaining a proper standard for the Society.

It is sufficient to state that these rules are no bar to the growth of the Society, which has steadily increased in membership.

In April, 1894, the South Carolina Society published a one day's newspaper, "The Meteor." This venture proved a very gratifying success, and the Society was able to generously assist a worthy charity, and to invest five hundred dollars as a permanent fund.

The following Spring a Loan Exhibit of Colonial and Revolutionary Articles was held. Gowns, laces, fans, jewelry, miniatures, pictures, old arms and engravings, silver, glass and china formed an extremely interesting collection. This exhibit was open for two weeks, and was daily visited and enjoyed by crowds of people. Photographs were taken of different views of the pretty things in the rooms, and sent, with the compliments of the South Carolina Society, to all the other State Societies then numbering thirteen.

Lately the Society has taken up the work of copying the oldest Church Registers and Records now left to us. Those of St. Philip's Church from 1717 to 1800 have been completed, together with the earliest records of the Vestry of St. Philip's. An old Minute Book, which illustrating the union then existing of the government of Church and State, is very quaint and interesting. These volumes the Society proposes soon to publish.

Last June the Dames gave a lawn party, to aid the relief fund raised by the National Society of the Colonial Dames

of America, for the use and comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers, in the war just then declared against Spain. In August and September, in common with the other patriotic societies in Charleston, they ministered to the sick and suffering men sent here.

In April of each year the Society has a "Commemoration Day," in memory of the first settlement of the Province in that month, in the year 1670. Genl. Edward McCrady and Rev. Dr. Robert Wilson have, on two occasions, kindly delivered addresses which afforded much pleasure to the Dames and their guests. In April of this year, an interesting paper was prepared and read by Mrs. Henry Edward Young, and the Dames were afterwards entertained in her beautiful home, with a delightful reception.

The Society has had for several years a club room, where the business meetings and social gatherings of the Society are held. Teas, and whist afternoons, twice a month, have been a pleasant feature of the past two winters. Papers on various and interesting subjects have been read during the winter, at the monthly Society meetings, by Mrs. Cheves, Mrs. John Lewis, Miss Sarah Gibbs, Miss Rebecca Alston, Miss Missroon, Miss Charlotte Grimbball, and others. A recess is taken from June until November, and no meetings are held during the summer months.

After serving the Society most acceptably as President for several years, Mrs. Pinckney resigned, and Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel was made President. Under her intelligent guidance the Society has benefitted in many ways. It was at her suggestion that a prize of twenty dollars, was offered to the Post Graduate and Graduating Class of the Memminger School for the best essay on a Colonial subject. It was first awarded to Miss Mellichamp, and the next year to Miss Susie Chisolm. The prize, by the vote of the Society, has now been made an annual offer to the Memminger classes above mentioned.

In January, 1899, Mrs. Ravenel declining re-election, the following officers were elected:

- President—Mrs. Henry Edward Young.
- First Vice-President—Mrs. Ernest H. Pringle.
- Second Vice-President—Miss Charlotte M. Grimbball.
- Recording Secretary—Mrs. Samuel Wragg.
- Corresponding Secretary—Miss Adèle Vander Horst, 28 Chapel Street, Charleston.
- Treasurer—Mrs. Wilmot Gibbs Holmes, 27 Meeting Street.
- Historian—Miss Mary Rutledge Alston.
- Registrar—Miss Isabelle DeSaussure, 47 East Bay.
- Genealogist—Rev. Robert Wilson, 79 Coming Street.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

To Serve until January, 1900.

- Miss Adèle Vander Horst.
- Mrs. Wilmot G. Holmes.
- Mrs. Robert Wilson.
- Mrs. S. Wragg Simons.
- Miss Mary Rutledge Alston.

To Serve until January, 1901.

- Mrs. William Munro.
- Mrs. Drayton-Grimke.
- Mrs. Arnoldus Vander Horst.
- Miss Louise Heyward.

To Serve until January, 1902.

Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel.
Miss Isabelle DeSaussure.
Mrs. Samuel Wragg.
Mrs. Edward Hughes.

This Society numbers now over one hundred and fifty members, with about seventy resident members in Charleston.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

It was in the year 1893 that the patriotic work of this great body of American womanhood was practically inaugurated within the borders of South Carolina. Prior to that date Mrs. Frank Kendall of Columbia had been appointed Chapter Regent by the National Board, which, I believe was the first official appointment made in this State. But in February, 1893, Mrs. John E. Bacon, of Edgefield was made State Regent by the same high authority in Washington. She filled this important post with zeal and ability until the early spring of 1898, when, by reason of delicate health and family bereavement she resigned active work and was made Honorary State Regent for life. It was an honor well earned and richly deserve. Her successor in office was the present incumbent, who was elected in the Continental Congress of '98. Under Mrs. Bacon's Administration she had already organized the first Chapter to be organized in the State, the Columbia, whose natal day is May 10, 1893. The next Chapter to organize was the Esther Marion of Aiken under Mrs. George W. Croft, November 4, 1893, followed closely by the Cowpens in Spartanburg under Mrs. Wm. Adger Law, June 13, 1894. Since that period other chapters have fallen into line with a steady, if not rapid increase in numbers and interest.

The Rebecca Motte, Charleston, was organized under a great-grand-daughter of the Revolutionary heroine herself, and named for her, Mrs. Rebecca Motte Ryan. The Catawba, at Rock Hill owes its existence and its present flourishing condition to that indefatigable spirit among organizers, Mrs. Hugh B. Buist. The King's Mountain, at Yorkville was organized by Miss Leslie Witherspoon, who is likewise its present Regent. The Nathaniel Green of Greenville was organized by Mrs. Emma Mayberry. The Andrew Pickens at Edgefield by Mrs. Kate W. Cheatham, and the Catechee of Anderson by Mrs. James R. Vandiver, its present Regent. Besides these regularly organized bodies the united work is going forward in several other Counties. In Sumter, under the Regency of Miss Edith DeLorme; In Laurens under Mrs. J. W. Copeland; in Chesterfield, Mrs. Frank Waddill; in Chester, Mrs. J. J. Stringfellow. Interest is also being manifested in the Counties of Oconee, Newberry, Georgetown and Kershaw, and it may be confidently expected, that capable, energetic, and patriotic women of Revolutionary stock will be secured as Regents in these last mentioned Counties before the close of the present year. The Regent of A. D. A. R. Chapter must be a woman who knows a good deal. She ought to be at least one half reverence and the other half intelligence. In the midst of the glories of the present she must feel within the very depths of her soul, the great surges of emotion that come to us out of the glories of the past.

She must privately forgive much in the present because of the past. She must have hands strong enough to push the good work and a heart that beats fast with all that is dramatically beautifully, thrillingly pathetic, lofty, sublime, in that early struggle of a great people for national life. Not

so much as a vanishing point of narrowness must there be about her, not the faintest spark of false pride, not the tiniest grain of affectation. A sensible woman forsooth, yet one whose mind is illuminated with the gleam of a jubilant imagination. Such the Ideal Chapter Regent! It is hard to find her.

Be it understood these Chapters are not organized for social pleasure—though one does sometimes to the Chapter meeting sip enjoyably of the social cup. But the primary object of the National Organization is to extract from the shell of oblivion the kernel of historic truth, and that means work. The work actually accomplished by the National Organization during the few years of existence would startle those who have not kept track of it, in its chapter and national bearings. Among the Chapters enumerated in this State, the Rebecca Motte, under the leadership of its present able and devoted Regent, Mrs. Francis M. Jones, has become widely known and deservedly appreciated throughout the whole country for its magnificent work during the Spanish-American war. The members visited the hospitals daily, and supplied the sick soldiers with everything needful and desirable; they took them to their own homes and nursed them back to health; they fed, almost at a moment's notice, more than four hundred of the Engineer corps en route to Cuba, and lastly they have taken in charge the graves of the soldiers who died in Charleston, and whose bodies now repose in Magnolia. Other Chapters—the Columbia, the Catawba, the King's Mountain entered into the war work on a somewhat different line but not less effectually. They sent bales of garments and boxes of provisions for the army hospital. These Chapters as a rule award annually a gold medal to the school children of their various communities, for the best essay on some selected subject bearing upon our Revolutionary history. Each Chapter has contributed generously, according to its means, to the Continental Hall to be built in Washington, and also to the Washington Statue, and Lafayette Memorial to be presented to France in 1900, and unveiled during the Paris Exposition. On that memorable day to come in the brilliant French Capital—United States Day, July 4, 1900, the Society will have a proud place in the picture, being represented officially (God willing!) by that sweet, dignified, gracious gentlewoman, our queenly President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning. There is great satisfaction of mind among the twenty-seven thousand (and more) D. A. Rs. in anticipation of this unprecedented event. How clearly it illustrates the new position accorded to women, the new recognition of her powers and capabilities! The President of this Society is the first of her sex to attend officially any international ceremonial as the representative of an organized body of women. A new day has dawned; a woman may now blow her own horn and with great *impressment*. Kind Heaven grant, that she may blow it sweetly, softly, with all purity of intention and an inspired repose! Blown even so the world must hear. And such is the case with the women of this great body. I have heard it charged against us that we blazen our own deeds too much. Why should we take that trouble for nothing? Noble deeds blazon themselves, and work done upon a scale of such breadth and magnitude, no matter how quietly performed, will make a noise in the world. The mere passing of three hundred thousand dollars during the brief space of one year, out of the hands of the "Daughters" into other hands, for purposes of high intent and national import, was almost enough to make a deaf man hear the clear ring of silver! And is it not so? The purer the metal the more penetrating the sound of it.

Nor did that large amount given away leave bankrupt our coffers. We have still on hand the neat little sum of fifty thousand dollars to build us a home on the banks of the Potomac. Have you heard all this? We are not ashamed of it. In music it is the poor thin notes that fail of a hearing, and what is good honest work but one form of music? Any society possessed of the divine spark of life, the glow of sentiment, the inner soul of right purpose and high character, is bound sooner or later to be heard of and heard from.

But now to return to the work in this State. Each year the Chapters have a State Conference when their projects are talked over together and plans laid for future usefulness.

The last Conference was an Inter-State affair between North and South Carolina, which took place in Spartanburg on the 27th of last April. It was carried into effect by the members of the Cowpens Chapter under the leadership of their accomplished and enthusiastic Regent, Mrs. George Nicholes. The Chapter took upon itself all the expenses of the undertaking and entertained most handsomely all of the delegates from both States. No Chapter less enterprising, less united, less well-equipped could have so successfully risen to the occasion! A fine body of women the Cowpens Chapter! Their last exploit was to celebrate their own battle anniversary on their own battle ground.

All this work needs no eulogy; it speaks for itself. Splendid as far as it goes, there is only one drawback in regard to it as far as South Carolina is concerned—it doesn't go far enough. It ought to go into every County in the State—a State whose small area was the largest fight-producing district in the American Colonies; whose soil bred such heroes as Marion, Sumter, Pickens, Moultrie, and a host besides. Yet with all this interesting and mindful past staring us in the face from the pages of American History, would you like to know what it is to organize a Chapter of the D. A. R. in South Carolina?

Alas! only these can tell you who have tried it.

And what an easy matter it ought to be!

Our ancestors have done much to entitle them to an honorable remembrance, to a reverential regard; nor did they bury their greatness with them. They left it behind for us if we have the grit to hold it. Their cause is not too weak to stand of itself, but the trouble seems to be that in some localities their descendants have not the strength to stand with it. They forget that with the patriotic born, patriotism is a sacred obligation. Shall it be always thus? Shall we continue to be a hand full instead of a State full? God forbid.

MALVINA S. WARING,
State Regent D. A. R. for South Carolina.

The Daughters of the Confederacy of South Carolina.

Those mothers who rocked the cradles from which sprang secession in all of its marvellous strength, might well marvel at changes in woman's position, changes which certainly at the South, are largely the result of the war between the States.

The organization of the U. D. C. in South Carolina began in Charleston. The first meeting was held November 17th, 1894. The organization was perfected November 24th, and the *Charleston Chapter* grew apace. A Charter was granted to this Chapter by the County of Charleston in December of the same year.

Chapters were formed in different parts of the State in rapid succession, and in May, 1896, the Charter Chapter called a meeting to be held in Columbia, to organize a State Division.

Mrs. A. T. Smythe, to whose untiring devotion is due the success of the work in our State was elected the first Division President.

The work of the Association has been in accordance with its charter, literary, charitable and social. Monuments have been erected, medals offered, noble addresses delivered under its auspices.

Aid has been given to many a worthy cause, and through the channels of this Association the women of the State have been drawn to each other, many new ties have been formed, many old friendships revived.

Priceless records and relics have been collected and bestowed in the museum in Richmond and in the relic rooms in Columbia and Charleston.

The Division numbers 27 Chapters and casts a very large vote at the Annual Conventions of the U. D. C., where it has always been ably represented, and where more than once, the voice of South Carolina, has been heard, as of old, unfalteringly in favor of State Rights.

No page in history has such a record as we claim, a people celebrating their own defeat. Let the Daughters of the Confederacy see to it that this record goes into its place "the truth all there."

Mrs. W. C. McGOWAN.

Kings Daughters.

The International Order of the Kings Daughters and Sons of this State was first officially organized in October, 1887, but during that spring and summer there were several circles formed in many towns and Cities in South Carolina.

The first State Secretary of South Carolina was Miss Mary T. Lawton (now Mrs. Charles Metcalf of R. Island). She was appointed by the Central Council in October, 1887, but resigned in '92 when she married and left the State.

From 1887 to 1893 the order greatly strengthened and developed in this City and State, and I find recorded twenty-six circles in Charleston and about the same number scattered throughout the State, making a total membership of eight hundred.

In 1892 Mrs. George W. Witte was appointed State Secretary and gave earnest and faithful work for four years. In 1896 Mrs. J. P. K. Bryan succeeded Mrs. Witte, but resigned in 1897, when Mrs. Charles G. Matthews became State Secretary. The spring of that year, 1897, was inaugurated the first State Convention which was held in Charleston in May, and which proved of great benefit to the Order, bringing new life and inspiration into the work; besides putting the Order upon a more business like basis, and bringing us into closer touch with each other, and the Central Council.

The third Annual Convention was held here this month and was more largely attended than the previous ones, and showed the Order in a strong and flourishing condition continuing to do much noble work In His Name.

Mrs. CHARLES G. MATTHEWS,
State Secretary.

Charleston, May 31st.

Prize Contest.

The Keystone offers a prize of five dollars in gold for the best short story on Woman's Work.

The conditions governing this contest are :

- 1st. The story must deal with some problem in woman's work.
- 2nd. The Mss. must be accompanied by the subscription price of the Keystone.
- 3rd. The story must be limited to one thousand words.
- 4th. The contest is open to all women.
- 5th. The Mss. must be sent to Miss Mary B. Poppenheim, 31 Meeting street, Charleston, S. C. by August 1st, 1899.
- 6th. Rejected Mss. will be returned if accompanied by postage.
- 7th. Private mark must be placed on Mss. and upon envelope containing name and address of author.

A Question of Veracity.

(Written for the Keystone.)

Princess Natacha Paulovna stood at the window and watched the snow fall, as only snow in Russia can.

Prince Basil Kouragine leaned against the mantel and watched the Princess Natacha as only Prince Basil could.

True her back was oftenest turned to him, but that had been her mental attitude towards him since his Excellency's first recollections, and it in nowise abashed him. Then, too, the back of the little Princess' head was a goodly enough sight in itself, and Prince Basil had fitting humility of character at times. However, the sometime human virtue of humility will not stand too protracted a strain—and the worm will turn.

"Does your Highness remember that this is the first opportunity I have had of speaking to her for three months?" he asked reproachfully.

"There were others!" she answered airily.

"They were nothing to me!"

"They never are afterwards!"

"I have undergone many dangers!"

"From the women, yes—but you always survive."

"For months I have not seen you."

"But you have done any quantity of thinking about me."

"Do you care to know what I have thought of you?"

"Anything new? I always pay the highest price for novelties."

"My last gown cost one a small fortune; it was just out from Paris."

"Can your Highness never be serious?"

"Oh, yes, I was quite so when I paid the bill."

"If you persist in trifling, just as you please. I came to speak to you about something very important."

"Yourself?"

"About my love for you."

"Dear me, you are the sixth this week." The Princess looked gravely at her small jewelled hand, and counted six on her fingers.

"Natacha, I love you."

"They all said that with variations, and each one expects me to remember just how much."

"Won't you try to say that you love me?"

"I never tell falsehoods, even in jest."

"I would like to hear it once, even in jest. I would try not to remember."

"I never told a falsehood in my life."

"Never?"

"Never!" she answered, quite seriously this time.

"Wouldn't you do it under any circumstances? Don't you think a lie ever justifiable?"

"Not under any circumstances possible. Not to save my life."

Prince Basil sighed deeply, and regarded her seriously for some moments. She was facing him now with somewhat defiant eyes.

"I wonder what it must feel like never to have told a lie. Not to save your life? When I think of the many I have told just to save appearances, and the lot of trouble they have prevented, I regard them as quite a decent part of ones education. I am afraid that Russia wouldn't hold the lies I would tell to save your life."

"According to your own account they wouldn't cost you much?" she answered scornfully.

"I came here in trouble, I wanted your advice, but since you determined to be so heartless—"

"You haven't been playing with politics again?" she asked quickly.

"I do not play with such serious matters!" he answered stiffly.

"You have not been mixing yourself up with that Volk-honsky matter?" she asked eagerly. She had come quite close to him, and was speaking low.

"As much as any one else."

"Then your are in tronble, worse trouble than you ever dreamed of in your maddest moments."

"Your Highness, his Excellency, Prince Michel Nikol-aivitch," announced a servant.

"Get out of here quickly. Go into the next room, anywhere, only do not leave the house!"

The Princess spoke quickly and authoritatively, fairly pushing him before her through a door in the rear. As it closed, the other door was thrown open by a servant, and a distinguished looking man, stout, grey, elderly, entered. He raised the Princess' hand, bowed over it, kissed it as he might have done that of the Empress, then he patted her on the head. She was his God-daughter, and this man of many affairs loved his saucy ward more than he did a political scandal or ministerial advancement. Next to Prince Michel Nikolaivitch the discreet little Princess was said to know more of politics than any official in Petersburg.

"How is the Volkonsky matter?" she asked quickly.

"Bad, bad as can be!" His Excellency shook his head, and looked grave. "And that foolish young fellow, Kouragine, is compromisingly mixed up with it. Matters look dark enough for him. Siberia, or exile and confiscation at best. Why don't these hot-headed young fellows marry, and have families of their own to govern, and leave alone the government of the nation?"

"Couldn't you throw the authorities off the scent?"

"He isn't worth it! He would be up to his eyebrows in the very next plot."

"He is very foolish!"

"I am glad you think so. Wise little head. Was afraid that at one time foolish little heart might lead you into trouble there!"

"What an opinion you must have of my judgment!" she answered hotly.

"So I have!" he petted her head approvingly.

Princess Natacha was silent for some minutes. What is wrong with her? wondered the wise diplomat.

"If—if—" the Princess was very rosy now. "If—if—I

had been foolish enough to fancy him, what would you have done?" she questioned eagerly.

"Managed to prove him innocent of course!"

"Why not do it now—for the sake of humanity?"

"Neither he nor humanity are worth it."

"You must!"

"Must?"

"I love him!" announced the Princess bravely.

"The devil you say! Forty million devils!" ejaculated his Excellency, growing redder than the culprit. It is damnable foolishness. I must be off without losing a minute. Minutes mean lives in Russia. Before the Princess quite realized what she had done, he disappeared in most unwonted haste and perturbation, and Prince Basil stood before her, looking more radiant than is the manner of political suspects.

"You here?"

"By your orders!"

"Where?"

"In the next room."

"You heard?"

"There are only curtains!"

"I did not mean it!" defiantly.

"You said you would not tell a lie to save your life!"

"It wasn't my life!"

"Yes, it is, until death do us part. It hasn't been mine for some years." "Natacha," he asked gravely—"With your horror of a lie, how could you do it?"

"I would rather trust my soul to a merciful God than your body to those political fiends."

"How about my heart, Natacha?"

"I have not considered that!" she answered airily.

"After all, it is such a trifling matter that I won't feel under any obligations in accepting it." "F."

The Free Kindergarten Movement in Charleston, S. C.

Standing as we do to-day, at the close of a wonderful century, and looking, full of hope and anticipation, to another about to dawn, it is but natural that we should pause and wonder, what the historian of the future will think and say of the men, women and works of the nineteenth century. What will we find in its records, which make it different from the ages gone before, what distinctive element, what characteristic trait will stamp it for its own? While it is impossible for the people of any age to see facts and events, or judge their contemporaries as impartially as will those who come after them, it is, nevertheless true, that a moment's thoughtful survey of this century's history will reveal certain characteristics and tendencies which serve to mark its trend of human thought and progress.

Seen thus in retrospect, our nineteenth century appears as a period of great national upheavals, of crying needs and magnificent efforts and achievements to supply the popular want. Its first years are essentially revolutionary. A universal cry for individual as well as national and religious liberty, goes up from the peoples of every land. No sooner is this freedom attained, than the serf and downtrodden burgher of yesterday—the free citizen of to-day, seeks wider fields of usefulness, and sets forth from his remote country home to court fortune in the fast growing towns, and thus we come upon another phase of our century's development—the growth of cities. This alone is one of the period's most striking characteristics and greatest social problems—the tendency of people of various nationalities to converge to one

centre—the growth of the cosmopolitan spirit (if that term can be so used), the rapid growth and overcrowding of great cities, with consequent competition and rivalries, the universal introduction of labor-saving machinery, and the employment of men and women in the ever increasing number of factories. And with this growth of cities, and multiplicity of factories, has arisen another need—the feeble cry of the children of the poor has been heard in the land, and, fortunately, with the want has also come its relief—the Free Kindergarten.

The Kindergarten, that wonderful legacy to the children of every land and condition, that marvellous scheme of infant education, which the immortal Froebel and his followers have given us, was not only one of the greatest steps in the forward march of modern educational progress, but is recognized to-day as one of the most potent factors in the uplifting and betterment of humanity. To every child, be he rich or poor, the Kindergarten is a joy, a blessing. In it, he can learn but good; dormant talents and ability are awakened; his sense and love of the beautiful are aroused; his body rendered supple by judicious and healthful exercise, becomes the ready servant of his awakened intellect, and the active little hands, busily and pleasantly employed, are kept from the mischief and consequent punishment which, alas! falls to the lot of the active unemployed child, who is considered too young for school, but "old enough to know better." While the Kindergarten cannot be too highly praised for the good it does all children, there is no sphere where its good results are more felt than among the children of the working man and woman. In their cramped quarters the little ones have no play-ground but the street, and there knowledge is often gained which, in after years, helps to fill our penal institutions. The weary mothers have but little time to do more than feed the hungry little mouths, while the poor little hearts and minds are starved, or become hardened by neglect, and of ill-treatment.

Until recent years, this evil was not so apparent in our Southern towns; but now, that almost every village can boast at least one factory, and often more, it will soon be found that the children of the poorer operatives will need the aid of the thoughtful citizens of their communities.

To supply this need, Charleston has had two Free Kindergartens in operation for several years, and a short sketch of their existence, work and influence may be an aid and incentive to similar work in other portions of our State. At the outset it must be told that both these Kindergartens are directed by well-trained, graduated Kindergarten teachers, and it has always been the aim and ambition of those supporting them to make them the city's model Kindergartens. It is in the Charity Kindergarten particularly, that cultured, sympathetic teachers are needed. Nothing must be done half-way; the best is not too good for the children of the people. If, on the contrary, the Kindergarten be left in the hands of half-trained or ignorant teachers, no good results can ever be expected. The first of Charleston's two Free Kindergartens to be established was founded by the Charleston Female Seminary Alumnae Association, and has been successfully conducted for the past six years. It was long known as the "Factory Kindergarten," being situated near the Charleston Cotton Mills, though any poor children of the neighborhood were admitted. It is now called the Kelly Kindergarten, in honor of Miss Etta Kelly, the founder and principal of the Charleston Female Seminary, who has always evinced great interest in this charity, founded and supported by her former pupils. The Kindergarten was the outgrowth

of a Day Nursery, which had been established some years previously by the King's Daughters, for the children of factory operatives. The children were kindly cared for by a matron in charge, but were an idle, ignorant and unruly little band. Being anxious to engage in philanthropic work, the Alumnae took charge of the little ones (as the Nursery idea was about to be given up) engaged a Kindergartner, furnished a modest Kindergarten outfit, and thus laid the foundations of what has come to be regarded in the factory district as a fixed institution, and a power for good. Indeed, during the past year, the Superintendent of the Charleston Cotton Mills gave the Alumnae the use of a room on the factory grounds free; saying, the Kindergarten had so improved the children of the neighborhood, that the good accomplished more than compensated for the hire of the room. * * * In the course of time, a little change has come in the administration of affairs, which but reflects the present tendency toward practical philanthropy, rather than old time charity giving and taking. Many of the proud poor (who always suffer most) refused to send their children to a charity school, as they called the Kindergarten, and yet were not able to care for them in work hours, or send them to pay schools. The problem was finally solved by charging those able to pay, five cents a week, with the understanding, that the children of any unable to afford even this small sum, would be equally welcome. The plan has worked admirably; it has given the children, as well as the parents, a certain feeling of self-respect which might have been otherwise wanting, and small as the sum may seem, the accumulated "tuition fees" aided quite nicely in buying Kindergarten materials and other supplies. During the past year, the attendance averaged about twenty-five, and for part of the time over thirty were on the Roll. One of the duties of the Director is to visit the mothers and try to discover any need among the children that it may be in the power of the Association to relieve. Of course the little ones have a Christmas tree each year; other holidays are appropriately celebrated, and it is always with regret that the little pupils hear that the term is at an end.

The younger one of the city's Free Kindergarten is situated at the other extreme of the city, near the wharves and warehouses, and is successfully conducted by the South Carolina Kindergarten Association. It has been in operation since the Fall of 1895. Being supported by a stronger organization, it is conducted on a larger scale than the first named pioneer Kindergarten, and during the past year numbered forty odd pupils, with two instructors in charge.

At this Kindergarten, instruction is given entirely free, the city of Charleston by yearly appropriation aiding the Association in the support of this worthy institution. This latter fact is mentioned as a suggestion to any club who would enter the philanthropic field. The history of these first two of the State's Free Kindergartens has proved that such infant education is not a luxury, but an absolute necessity for the children of the poor in factory towns and crowded city streets, and it will not be long before the members of the Town Councils of any progressive place will gladly vote to aid institutions which tend to train their children into useful, self-respecting men and women, and honorable citizens.

The women of the State can engage in no more worthy work than this rescue of children from the influences of the city's highways. It is mostly from the ranks of the untrained, idle poor that our criminals come; do not wait until our men and women are in rags to give them alms, until they are behind prison bars to reform them, but go to work now, with the children in the streets and roads; teach them the

dignity and beauty of honest labor; train mind, and heart, and hand; plant the seeds of usefulness and goodness in the child-garden of the infant poor, and the harvest will be a more prosperous community, a better citizenship, and happier homes!

SARAH B. VISANSKA.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.]

the large classes which joined in '92, '93, and '94, and including members from all over our own State, also from Alabama, Georgia, Ohio, Florida, and even from Germany. With a view to encouraging dramatic talent in the graduates of this Alma Mater, the Alumnae offered a handsome gold medal, for Elocution, to the Class of '95, which award has been renewed every year. The Association has a library numbering between 200 and 300 volumes, and subscribes to four periodicals. The annual Reunion and Reception is held on the afternoon of Commencement Day, at which the "sweet girl graduates" are welcomed as honorary members of the M. S. A. A. The Alumnae hold their meetings in a hired hall, but it is their dream that, at no distant day, they will gather beneath a roof-tree of their own, where meetings may be held and a reading-room established. The M. S. A. A. joined the State Federation during the present year.

DAISY P. SMITH.

Chester.

The Palmetto Club.—This Club has twelve active members. This year's programme is strictly "American Literature" of the past and present day.

Our last regular meeting was May 26th, at the home of one of the members. The program was as follows: The Making of the Modern Newspaper.

Leaders of Journalism—Bennett, Dana, Watterson, Grady, Whitelaw Reed.

Conversation.—Our Latest Poets.

The most important work we have done is establishing the Patterson Public Library in Chester.

We hope to have it opened by the meeting of the State Federation. Already \$150.00 worth of books have been ordered.

Rock Hill.

The Palmetto Circle was organized in Rock Hill, S. C., February, eighteen hundred, ninety-eight, with eighteen members binding themselves by a Constitution and By-Laws, founded on principles laid down in "The Woman's Club."

From February to June, 1898, the study of the Southern Poets engaged the attention of the Circle. From June, 1898, to February, 1899, our meetings were rendered lively and interesting by original essays suggested by the study of Spanish History and Literature.

The present year's program is American Literature, combined with United States History.

The meetings of the Circle are placed on the third Thursday of each month; they are well and regularly attended.

Respectfully,

MRS. A. E. SMITH, P. P. C.

To make the Keystone a complete history of woman's work, send in everything that will throw light upon your department of it. Every woman should contribute her quota to the advancement of her work.

ROCK HILL, S. C., June 3d, 1899.—"The Amelia Pride Book Club," C. J. Pride.

We have now eighteen members on the roll.

The first year we studied "In Memoriam." The second year we made a thorough study of South Carolina History. We then read "The Merchant of Venice." This past winter we have written essays on subjects "Within the Boundaries of the United States."

Our books are exchanged every two weeks; each year a new and well-selected lot of books is bought. These are read, and studied, and discussed. We have books of travel, biography, novels and history.

These officers have been re-elected every year:

Miss Roach, President.

Mrs. Izard, Vice-President.

Mrs. Hutchison, Secretary.

In July we intend inviting the other clubs in town to a lecture and banquet. The subject of the lecture will be "Women in America," "Women in Fiction," "Women in Poetry."

Mr. William Banks, now of Columbia, we are sure will do the subject full justice.

We hope our club may enjoy a long career of uninterrupted pleasure and profit.

Respectfully,

MRS. W. C. HUTCHISON.

UNION, S. C.—"Standard Reading Club."

Like another Prometheus, but unbound, our beloved, social, and most improving little club, "The Standard," has risen from its ashes, as removals and deaths had a few years back laid it low; but good work then and since has marked its progress. In September, 1897, it was revived, the first called meeting was an enthusiastic one, 20 names enrolled, and officers elected. We meet every second and fourth Monday in each month.

We read somewhat on the Chautauqua plan—History, Travels, Romances and Poetry. All of the above mentioned of American authors. The past four months have been devoted exclusively to Southern writers; usually one author at a time. We require a sketch of the author's life. A paper on his style of writing, several selections from author; sometimes a recitation and music varies the programme of our meetings.

We are in session usually one hour. Light refreshments are generally served, after the fashion of an afternoon tea.

Our object is improvement, and we read only the best books. Current news is a feature I failed to mention.

MRS. C. T. MURPHY.

SPARTANBURG.—"Over the Tea Cups Club" was organized in 1891. We meet fortnightly. Have just closed a very pleasant, and we hope, successful year. Spain, "that sunny corner in the European garden," has been the scene of all our wonderings. We saw her under the Moors—the Union of the Kingdoms—The Hapsburg Dynasty—Her greatness and decline—As a great exterminator—Under the Bourbons—her religious Cathedrals, Mosques, Devotional Images, Patron Saints—through the late war with the United States—Witnessing the sorrow of Christina, A Mother of Spain.

We, as a club, have collected about thirty-five books for a Travelling Library, as part of the work, inaugurated by State Federation. Italy will be our next study.

MRS. CHAS. PETTY, O. T. C.

College News.

MANAGER, MISS C. H. POPPENHEIM, CHALESTON, S. C.

All colleges for women in the State are invited to send notes to this department.

WINTHROP COLLEGE, ROCK HILL, S. C.

The Commencement Exercises this year promise to be most interesting, as the Class of '99 claims the distinction of being the largest class the South has produced since the days of '61.

President Johnson gave the Seniors a reception on the evening of May 24th, which was enjoyed by all; the memory of it will linger long in the minds of all the girls of '99.

Fully fifty members of the Senior Class are preparing to be teachers.

The Literary Societies, Winthrop and Curry, have two large halls set apart for their use, and the enthusiasm of their members and the zeal of their officers predict for them a successful future.

The tennis grounds and the bowling alley are in great demand, now that the beautiful evening call even the ever-studying student out to enjoy herself in the open air.

Basket ball still continues a great favorite with the students.

The Winthrop Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy has been organized, with a large membership.

During Commencement they expect to give an entertainment and reception, and hope to entertain among their guest the Sons of Veterans.

GREENVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, GREENVILLE, S. C.

The College is so busy now that they have not time to send reports; we hope to hear from them later.

School Notice.

Mrs. I. A. Smith's School, Charleston, S. C.

This is a bright month in Mrs. Smith's School. Examinations in all the departments, English, French, German and Latin are held early in June, and the Commencement Exercises will take place the last week in June; they prove to be very interesting.

The recitals will be given by the Elocution Classes, under Miss Bulow.

The following is the Commencement Programme:

Under Graduates Day, Tuesday, June 28th.

Graduates of the Senior Class, Wednesday evening, June 21st.

Alumnæ Reception, Thursday, June 30th.

Club Contrasts.

Women's clubs have frequently been ridiculed and sneeringly criticised by certain biased minds of restricted views, pretending to believe that if a woman belongs to any society (secular) which calls her from the family circle for two or three hours once or twice a month, that she neglects her domestic duties in consequence, and fails in her obligations to husband and children. They seem to think that in attending a club meeting she goes beyond her proper sphere, is unwomanly in so doing, and trenches upon man's exclusive domain.

If these grudgers of feminine liberty in ever so small a degree were asked to define "woman's sphere," they would probably declare it to be "the domestic mill where women must unceasingly grind; where her normal duty is to keep house, to see to her husband's comfort, well-being and pleasure, and to keep a Kindergarten for his children."

The unreasoning disapprover of women's clubs never reflects that in widening her horizon of benevolent and intellectual opportunity (which her club life assuredly affords), by occasionally stepping outside the narrow confines of household cares, a woman may add greatly to her stock of useful knowledge, strengthen her mind, elevate her thoughts, refresh the spirit and broaden her character, thereby rendering her more companionable to her liege lord, and better fitted to grace his home and train his children.

Happily for those ladies who choose to band themselves together for the accomplishment of worthy and specific aims; those croakers who would deny them the right, are falling more and more in the minority, as the scales drop from short-sighted eyes. It is but fair to conclude, however, that the objectors to women's clubs judge them by the criterion of a man's club.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson takes an impartial view of the situation, and contrasts the status and objects of the two associations in a clear and unprejudiced light. He asserts that men establish clubs for sport, pleasure or personal convenience; whereas, women form theirs for charitable work, for study, for patriotic ends, for educational or industrial purposes.

Mr. Higginson differentiates the two species as follows:

"Men's clubs are usually housed; women's are generally confined to the parlor. Men seek clubs for recreation, women for at least mental exertion. Men go there to read newspapers; women to read essays or reports, or to hear lectures by others. For many women the club is the most strenuous part of their lives; for most men it is avowedly the laziest. By the phrase "a club woman," we commonly imply a person particularly laborious or useful; the phrase "club man," certainly suggests no such associations. Both imply some spending of money; but where the woman spends a dollar on the club, the man usually spends ten; where she spends five, he spends fifty.

In both food is occasionally served, but with this difference:

That the woman's cup of tea probably costs her no more than it would cost at home, whereas the men's club dinners undoubtedly cost considerably (to say nothing of club drinks, cigars, etc.)

It was once universally supposed that a man as easily attempt to comprehend a new embroidery stitch, as a woman to solve a point of parliamentary order, or to strike a balance in a complex account.

Both these obstacles are now overcome, and show that women are constitutionally as business like as men."

It will be observed on the other hand, that the distinguished paralelist left the world in doubt as to man's having mastered the intricate stitches and delicate shading of needle printing.

E. L. H. W.

Extract from the Report of Miss Rebecca Alston. To the Daughters of the Confederacy.

On Tuesday, the 9th of May, I opened the room where relics are kept of the war from 1860-65; that day I had 57 visitors; from that time to the close of the Reunion the room was constantly full; the number of visitors from Tuesday to Saturday amounted to 574.

All were so pleased, and were so eager to see the relics, that I opened the room from 9 o'clock, and kept it open as long as they came, sometimes to nearly 8 o'clock P. M., or until they could not see the relics distinctly.

I was particular in extending a welcome to all, but stood at the door to welcome the poor, old and maimed, with a handshake.

It was touching to see their appreciation, and all of them bid me good-bye in the same way.

One of the North Carolina Veterans made quite a speech, which I am to repeat to the Daughters. He said that he spoke for all his comrades of his State, when he said they could and would never forget all the kindness extended to them, and one of the old "Tar Heels," as they termed themselves, said, with tears in his eyes, that he had walked in "green pastures." One old Virginian left his card on the table, which I have handed over to Miss Smythe.

Many of the Veterans loaned me some of the relics of war they had brought with them. One was General Ray, of North Carolina, who loaned his sword he had used at the battle of Chickamanga, and was wounded at that time; also some bullets captured from the Federals.

He wished us to notice the difference in the manufacture between their's and our's. I told him the Yankees were much better made, but our's hurt as badly, and did as much damage. Miss Kate Cumming lent the diary she wrote of her hospital life during the war. She has also presented our Chapter one of her books, "Gleanings from Southland." Mrs. Bowly also contributed her mite in the shape of a bill of the Spottswood Hotel, and another little piece showing the high rates we had to pay for everything during the war.

Several have promised to send us some of their relics, and I took their addresses and gave them to Mrs. Smythe; for I told them we were not going to allow ourselves to be forgotten, as we were anxious to make a fine collection of all that

reminded us of the war, and the times of our great struggle for liberty, and our rights.

It was a privilege to receive these old Veterans, who have suffered so much for a Righteous Cause; and when the labors of the week were over, and I recalled all the pleasant speeches made me of the well conducted Reunion, and thought of the fears that came over me when I dwelt on our great undertaking, these beautiful lines of one of our old hymns crossed my mind:

"The bud may have a bitter taste,
But sweet will be the flower."

Miss M. M. Cathcart, who has spent the winter and spring at the North, has returned to Charleston. She has been perfecting herself in miniature painting under Mr. William Barr, the famous American miniature painter, and Mr. Duncan Talmadge, also prominent in that special line. Miss Cathcart has many beautiful specimens of her work, which she is pleased to show to her friends.

Help us to make the Keystone a success, by sending in your subscription, and getting your friend to do so. A thousand paid subscriptions will enable us to double the pages. The Keystone is a fine advertising medium. Send your advertisements to the Editor, 32 George Street.

The Keystone is seeking women in all parts of the State to take in hand the work of soliciting subscriptions. Liberal rates paid. Send in your name to the Editor.

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